

THE OPEN CAMPUS POLICE LOGS ACT OF 1996

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I introduce the Open Campus Police Logs Act of 1996.

Mr. President, every year around this time thousands of students leave home to begin their pursuit of a college degree. These students—and their parents—expect not only a quality education, but also a campus on which they can study and live in safety. Yet, statistics show that during a 4-year-period, one in four college students will become a victim of violent crime. And according to the Chronicle of Higher Education, the number of crimes on college campuses are on the rise.

Under the Campus Security Act of 1990, colleges and universities are required to make crime statistics available to students, applicants and school employees. However, under-reporting of crime statistics by school administrators and the utilization of internal campus disciplinary systems, which are protected by privacy laws, have rendered the existing law ineffective.

All too often, we hear stories of college administrators who pressure victims to use discretion and to settle cases internally—without resort to the criminal justice system. Offenders then come before the campus tribunal, and are never publicly processed for the crimes. Sometimes, even the victims themselves cannot find out what happened in these internal trials.

And all too often, Mr. President, colleges and universities concerned about their image have been found to under-report crime and hide the true statistics from applicants and the media.

Students are unable to discover the true rate of campus crime, and are therefore unable to make informed decisions about where to go and how safe certain areas truly are.

The bill I am proposing today would extend the current law, in order to further inform students of the crimes occurring on college campuses so that they can better protect themselves.

This bill would continue to require that schools receiving Federal money compile statistics on crimes like murder and rape. However, it would also require schools to maintain a daily log—one that is open to public inspection—of all crimes committed against person or property.

These daily logs would chronicle not only the time, place and date of the crime, but also the names and addresses of all those arrested by the campus police or security force. No more could colleges hide statistics in annual reports and with secret, unreported disciplinary hearings. Every student or employee would have access, every day, to information about every arrest occurring on campus.

Some colleges and universities will argue that this bill is too burdensome. But this legislation should not be viewed by college administrators as an added burden for the campus security office, but rather as an effective tool to better inform the collegiate commu-

nity. Students and employees have a right to know what dangers they face on campus. It is through this improved awareness that students and faculty will be able to better protect themselves. After all, one of the best weapons we have for deterring crime is accurate and timely information.

A New York Times reporter recently wrote about a woman who had been raped in February of last year—by a fellow student at her university in Ohio. Although the university's disciplinary board found the accused guilty of violating the student code regarding sexual assault, he was merely placed on student probation. He never went through a criminal trial.

As a result, the offending student was free to come and go on a campus where most women did not—and indeed could not—realize that he had committed any crime at all.

At this same school, Mr. President—where the student rapist was placed on probation—possession of a beer by an underage student can result in automatic suspension.

Furthermore, when the university published their official crime statistics later that fall, no rapes were reported. It is clear that compliance with reporting requirements could be far better.

Colleges and universities have made it their mission to provide a quality education in a suitable environment to America's students. By failing to disclose the true nature of crime on their campuses, administrations are not living up to this goal. We must make our campuses safer, by allowing students to better protect themselves from potential crime through the daily, public disclosure of past incidents and potential dangers.

Mr. President, it is an unfortunate fact that today's students must take care to protect themselves from serious crime on our college campuses. Yes, protecting the privacy of accused students is important. But protecting the safety of potential victims is equally vital to providing an enriching and safe experience for each and every one of the many children who leave home each year in search of a future full of promise and prosperity.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2065

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Open Campus Police Logs Act of 1996".

#### SEC. 2. DAILY RECORD AND DISCLOSURE OF REPORTED CRIMES.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1092(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(8) Each institution participating in any program under this title which maintains either a police or security department of any

kind shall make, keep, and maintain a daily log, written in a form that can be easily understood, recording in chronological order all crimes against persons or property reported to its police or security department, the date, time, and location of such crimes, and, if an arrest has been made, the names and addresses of all persons arrested and charges against such persons arrested. The provision of this paragraph shall not be construed to require an institution to identify in its log, unless otherwise provided by law, the names of the persons reporting the crime, the victim or victims, any witnesses or suspects who have not been arrested, or other information relating to any investigation of the crime. All entries in such daily logs shall, unless otherwise provided by State or Federal law, be open to public inspection."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act. •

By Mr. DASCHLE (for himself,  
Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr.  
EXON, Mr. KERREY, Mr.  
WELLSTONE, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr.  
GRASSLEY, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 2066. A bill to amend the Northern Great Plains Rural Development Act to the duration of the Northern Great Plains Rural Development Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT ACT AMENDMENT ACT OF 1996

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#### SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

Section 11 of the Northern Great Plains Rural Development Act (Public Law 103-318; 7 U.S.C. 2661 note) is amended by striking "the earlier" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "September 30, 1997."

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 607

At the request of Mr. SIMPSON, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 607, a bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to clarify the liability of certain recycling transactions, and for other purposes.

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI] was added as a cosponsor of S. 684, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs of research regarding Parkinson's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 1189

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. BREAU] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1189, a bill to provide procedures

for claims for compassionate payments with regard to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products.

S. 1505

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1505, a bill to reduce risk to public safety and the environment associated with pipeline transportation of natural gas and hazardous liquids, and for other purposes.

S. 1898

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1898, a bill to protect the genetic privacy of individuals, and for other purposes.

S. 1929

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1929, a bill to extend the authority for the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Projects for fiscal years 1997 through 1999, and for other purposes.

S. 1944

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the names of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] were added as cosponsors of S. 1944, a bill to establish a commission to be known as the Harold Hughes Commission on Alcoholism.

S. 1951

At the request of Mr. FORD, the name of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1951, a bill to ensure the competitiveness of the United States textile and apparel industry.

S. 1963

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1963, a bill to establish a demonstration project to study and provide coverage of routine patient care costs for Medicare beneficiaries with cancer who are enrolled in an approved clinical trial program.

S. 1967

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KERRY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON], and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER] were added as cosponsors of S. 1967, a bill to provide that members of the Armed Forces who performed services for the peacekeeping efforts in Somalia shall be entitled to tax benefits in the same manner as if such services were performed in a combat zone, and for other purposes.

S. 2030

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER], the Senator from

West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. FORD], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] were added as cosponsors of S. 2030, a bill to establish nationally uniform requirements regarding the titling and registration of salvage, nonrepairable, and rebuilt vehicles, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5224

At the request of Mr. THOMAS the names of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], and the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. FRAHM] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5224 proposed to H.R. 3756, a bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 5232

At the request of Mr. KERREY the names of the Senator from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5232 proposed to H.R. 3756, a bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

### THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

#### DASCHLE (AND DORGAN) AMENDMENT NO. 5234

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, and Mr. SIMON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (H.R. 3756) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

#### **TITLE —HEALTH INSURANCE EQUITY FOR CONGRESSIONAL AND CONTRACT EMPLOYEES**

##### **SEC. —01. SHORT TITLE OF TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "Congressional Contractor Health Insurance Equity Act".

##### **SEC. —02. DEFINITIONS.**

For purposes of this title:

(1) **CONTRACT.**—The term "contract" means any contract for items or services or any lease of Government property (including any subcontract of such contract or any sublease of such lease)—

(A) the consideration with respect to which is greater than \$75,000 per year,

(B) with respect to a contract for services, requires at least 1000 hours of services, and

(C) entered into between any entity or instrumentality of the legislative branch of the Federal Government and any individual or entity employing at least 15 full-time employees.

(2) **EMPLOYEE.**—The term "employee" has the meaning given such term under section 3(6) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1002(6)).

(3) **ENTITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.**—The term "entity of the legislative branch" includes the following:

- (A) The House of Representatives.
- (B) The Senate.
- (C) The Capitol Guide Service.
- (D) The Capitol Police.
- (E) The Congressional Budget Office.
- (F) The Office of the Architect of the Capitol.
- (G) The Office of the Attending Physician.
- (H) The Office of Compliance.

(4) **GROUP HEALTH PLAN.**—The term "group health plan" means any plan or arrangement which provides, or pays the cost of, health benefits that are actuarially equivalent to the benefits provided under the standard option service benefit plan offered under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

(5) **INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH.**—The term "instrumentality of the legislative branch" means the following:

- (A) The General Accounting Office.
- (B) The Government Printing Office.
- (C) The Library of Congress.

#### **SEC. —03. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS CONCERNING CONTRACTS COVERED UNDER THIS ACT.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Any contract made or entered into by any entity or instrumentality of the legislative branch of the Federal Government shall contain provisions that require that—

(1) all persons employed by the contractor in the performance of the contract or at the location of the leasehold be offered health insurance coverage under a group health plan; and

(2) with respect to the premiums for such plan with respect to each employee—

(A) the contractor pay a percentage equal to the average Government contribution required under section 8906 of title 5, United States Code, for health insurance coverage provided under chapter 89 of such title; and

(B) the employee pay the remainder of such premiums.

(b) **OPTION TO PURCHASE.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding section 8914 of title 5, United States Code, a contractor to which subsection (a) applies that does not offer health insurance coverage under a group health plan to its employees on the date on which the contract is to take effect, may obtain any health benefits plan offered under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, for all persons employed by the contractor in the performance of the contract or at the location of the leasehold. Any contractor that exercises the option to purchase such coverage shall make any Government contributions required for such coverage under section 8906 of title 5, United States Code, with the employee paying the contribution required for such coverage for Federal employees.

(2) **CALCULATION OF AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS.**—Subject to paragraph (3)(B), the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall calculate the amount of premiums for health benefits plans made available to contractor employees under paragraph (1) separately from Federal employees and annuitants enrolled in such plans.

(3) **REVIEW BY OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.**—

(A) **ANNUAL REVIEW.**—The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall review at the end of each calendar year whether the